

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CXLVI.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF FLEISCHMANNIA FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

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Fleischmannia gentryi R.M.King & H.Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae decumbentes usque ad 30 dm altae herbaceae perennes paucē ramosae. Caules rubescentes minute striati dense breviter puberuli. Folia opposita anguste petiolata, petiolis plerumque 1-3 cm longis; laminae papyraceae ovatae plerumque 2.5-6.5 cm longae et 1.5-3.5 cm latae base rotundatae margine obtuse serratae apice acutae supra ubique et subtus in nervis minute puberulae subtus glandulo-punctatae, fere ad basem trinervatae. Inflorescentiae corymboso-paniculatae, ramis puberulis, ramis ultimis plerumque 5-9 mm longis. Capitula ca. 5 mm alta; flores ca. 20; squamae involucri ca. 20 subimbricatae ca. 2-seriatae plerumque 1.5-4.0 mm longae extus bicostatae puberulae exteriores lanceolatae acutae interiores linearī-oblongae breviter apiculatae margine anguste scariosae; corollae ca. 3.0 mm longae superne lavendulæ extus puberulae in lobis dense puberulae; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore ca. 200 μ longa; thecae ca. 0.7 mm longae, appendicibus oblongo-ovatis ca. 200 μ longis et 150 μ latis; rami stylorum angustati; achaenia ca. 1.5 mm longa glabra vel in costis minute paucē scabrida in costis non persistentiter flava; setae pappi ca. 30 contiguae scabridæ base scabriores. Grana pollinis ca. 18 μ diam. breviter spinosa.

TYPE: COSTA RICA: Prov. Puntarenas and Alajuela: on or near the Continental Divide about 2 to 5 km E and SE of Monteverde at elevations of 1580 to 1700 meters. 17 to 20 March 1973. William C. Burger & Johnnie L. Gentry, Jr. 8637 (Holotype US).

The species seems close to the widely distributed F. pratensis(Klatt)K. & R. with which it shares the achene color and contiguous pappus setae. The new species differs by the less imbricated phyllaries, by the glabrous or nearly glabrous achenes, and by the many hairs on the outer surface of the corolla. The hairs are very dense on the corolla lobes where they are mixed with very few glands. Hairs occur somewhat

more sparsely over the outer surface of the corolla throat. In the type the puberulence of the stems, leaves, inflorescence branches and phyllaries is reddish.

Fleischmannia guatemalensis R. M. King & H. Robinson,
sp. nov. Plantae erectae vel decumbentes usque ad
1 m altæ herbaceæ perennes paucæ ramosæ. Caules
partialiter rubescentes minute striati. Caules folia
pedicelli et bracteæ involucri glandulis breviter
stipitatis dense obsitæ. Folia opposita anguste
petiolata, petiolis 0.6-2.5 cm longis; laminae papyrac-
eæ deltoideæ plerumque 1.5-4.0 cm longæ et 1.0-2.5
cm latae base cordatae et trinervatae margine crenato-
serrulatae apice breviter acuminatae. Inflorescentiae
paniculatae, ramis recte patentibus laxè corymbosæ,
ramis ultimis 2-8 mm longis. Capitula ca. 5 mm alta;
flores ca. 25; squamae involucri ca. 15 subimbricatae
ca. 2-seriatae plerumque 2-4 mm longæ extus bicostatae
glandulis breviter stipitatis obsitæ margine anguste
scariosæ apice acutæ; bracteæ interiores linearis-
oblongæ; corollæ 2.5 mm longæ superne lavendulæ,
lobis extus glanduliferae paucæ setiferae; filamenta
antherarum in parte superiore ca. 200 μ longa; thecae
ca. 0.9 mm longæ, appendicibus oblongo-ovatis ca. 150 μ
longis et 120 μ latis; rami stylorum angustati; achaenia
ca. 1.5 mm longa in costis persistentiter flava;
achaenia pauca exteriora glabra et sine pappis; achaenia
interiora dense breviter setifera, setis pappi ca. 20
non contiguis angustatis scabris base scabrioribus.
Grana pollinis 18-20 μ diam. breviter spinosa.

TYPE: GUATEMALA: Huehuetenango: clearings and mixed
forest in mountains near El Reposo, about 8 km from
Mexican frontier, alt. 900-1,000 m. December 14-18,
1972. Williams, Molina, Williams 41131 (Holotype US).

The species is most similar in appearance to Fleischmannia nix K. & R. of Honduras but differs most obviously by the dense covering of stipitate glandular hairs and by the more apiculate tips of the inner phyllaries. The related F. viscidipes (B. L. Robinson) K. & R. of Guatemala differs most prominently by the lack of persistently yellow ribs on the achene and by the blunt phyllaries. The F. multinervis (Benth.) K. & R. also of Guatemala has nearly glabrous stems, pedicels and phyllaries and the phyllaries are short-pointed to blunt. The specimen of the new species was distributed under the name of Eupatorium sinclairii

Benth. The latter species which occurs only from Panama to El Salvador seems less closely related. It differs by the leaves having cuneate to truncate bases, the pubescence is nonglandular, the branches of the inflorescence are more ascending, the phyllaries are more lanceolate with gradation of length showing 3-4 series, the achenes are more fusiform without persistently yellow ribs, and the pappus setae are less separated at the bases.

The new species shows a feature of unknown reliability, the outermost four achenes of each head lack hairs and pappus. The same condition has been seen in all the specimens checked of the related F. multinervis. A similar condition mentioned by B. L. Robinson (1913) for some species of Trichogonia is apparently not species constant.

Reference

Robinson, B. L. 1913. A generic key to the Compositae-Eupatorieae. Contr. Gray Herb. 42:429-437.

Acknowledgement

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Fleischmannia gentryi R. M. King, Holotype, United States National Herbarium. Photo by Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural History.



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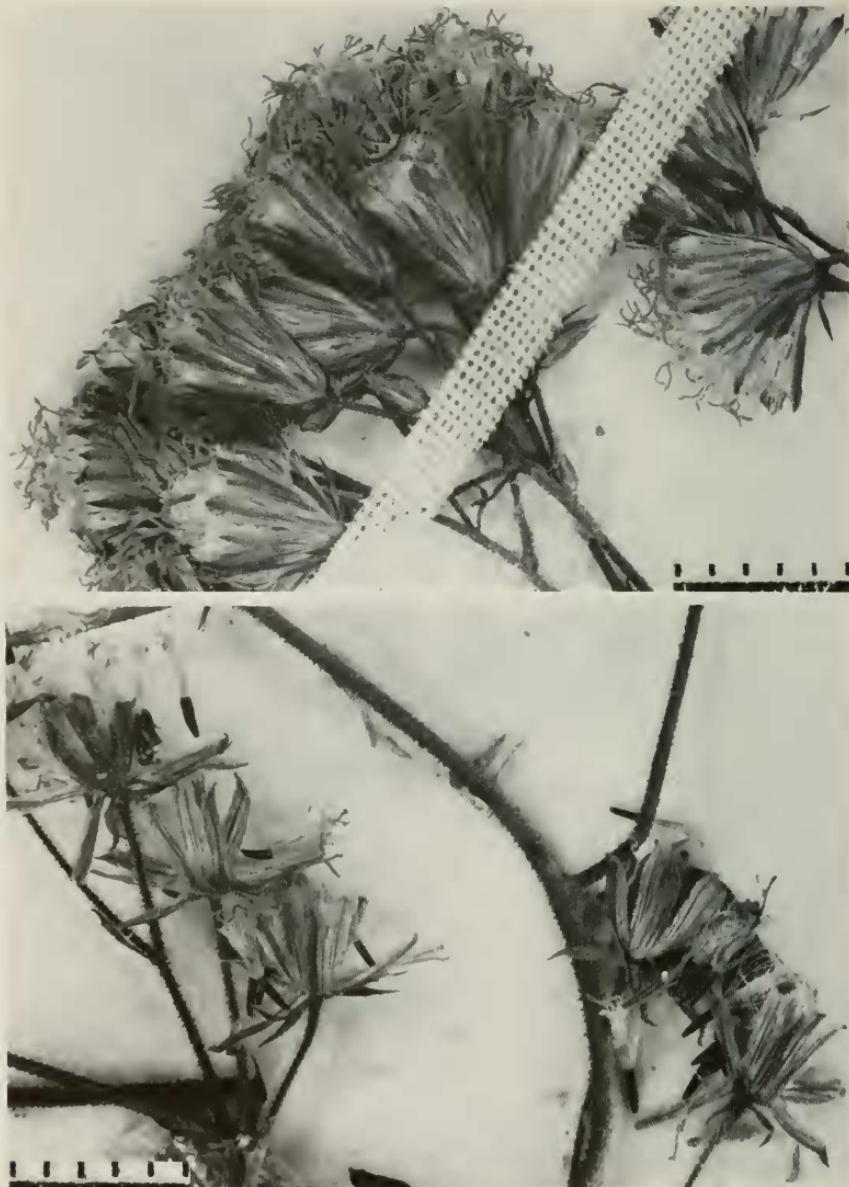
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NATIONAL HERBARIUM

2. *Chrysanthemum* - *Chrysanthemum* - "King" - *Chrysanthemum*

earings and more, the man who was near P. Hayes at all
times after the 11th inst., and a man named
George A. Williams, Antonio M. Diaz R. and George P. Williams.

Fleischmannia guatemalensis R. M. King & H. Robinson,
Holotype, United States National Herbarium.



Enlargements of heads of Fleischmannia. Top;
F. gentryi. Bottom; F. guatemalensis.